GPUs: Engines for Future High-Performance Computing

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Report Documentation Page

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GPUs as Compute Engines

10 years ago:

Graphics done in software

5 years ago:

Full graphics pipeline

Today:

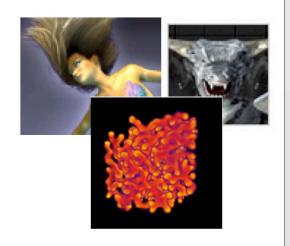
- 40x geometry, 13x fill vs. 5 yrs ago
- Programmable!

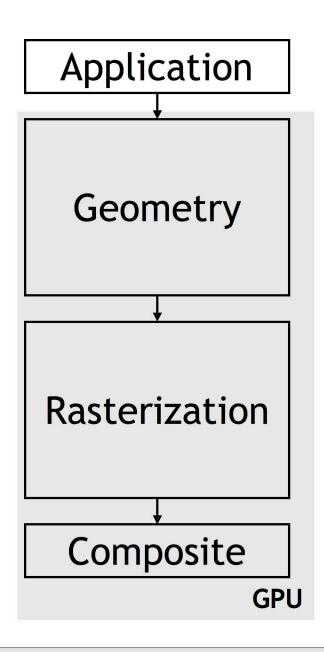
Programmable, data parallel processing on every desktop

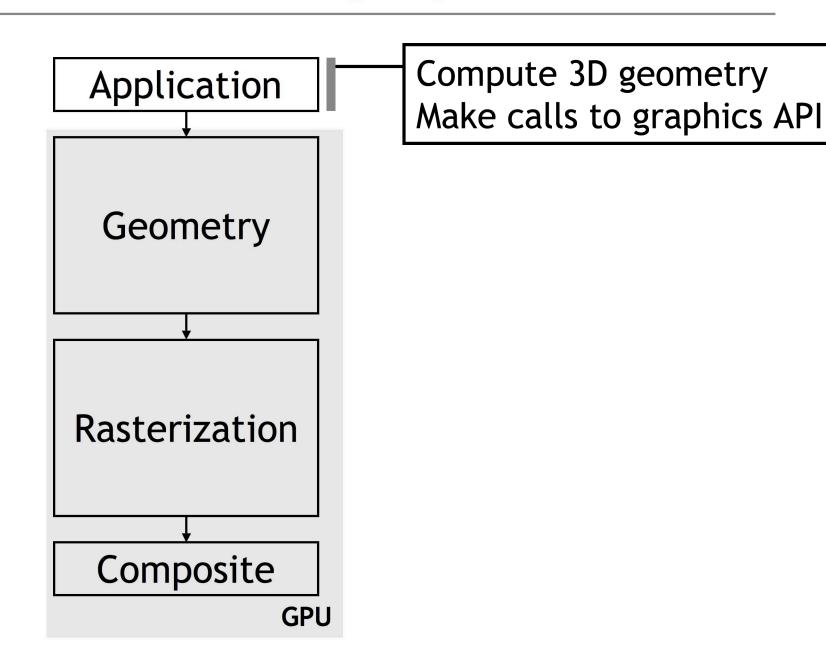
Enormous opportunity to change the way commodity computing is done!

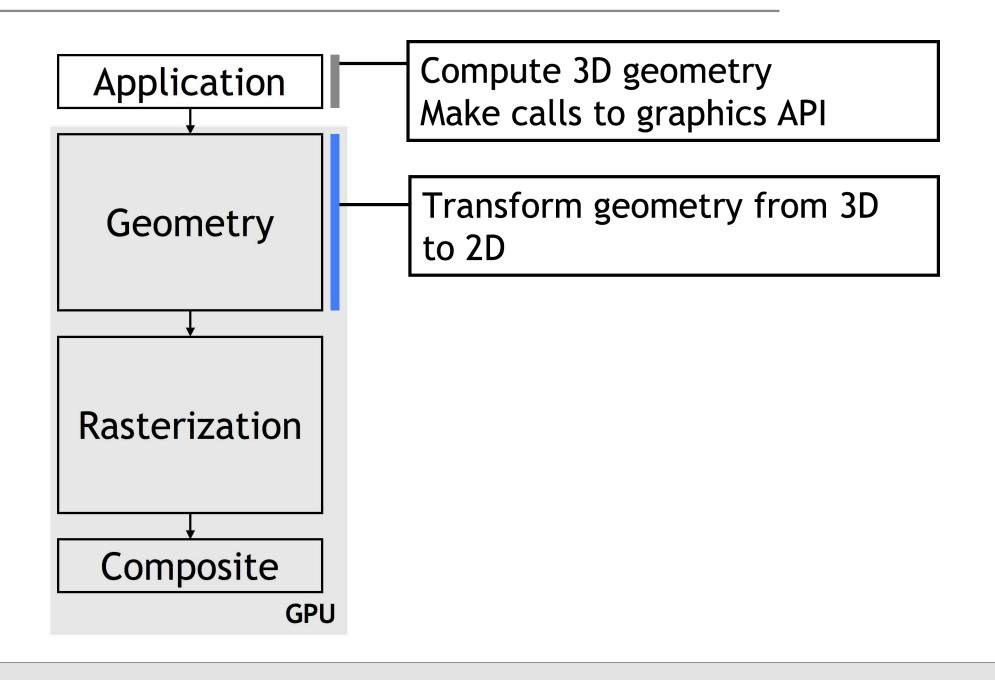


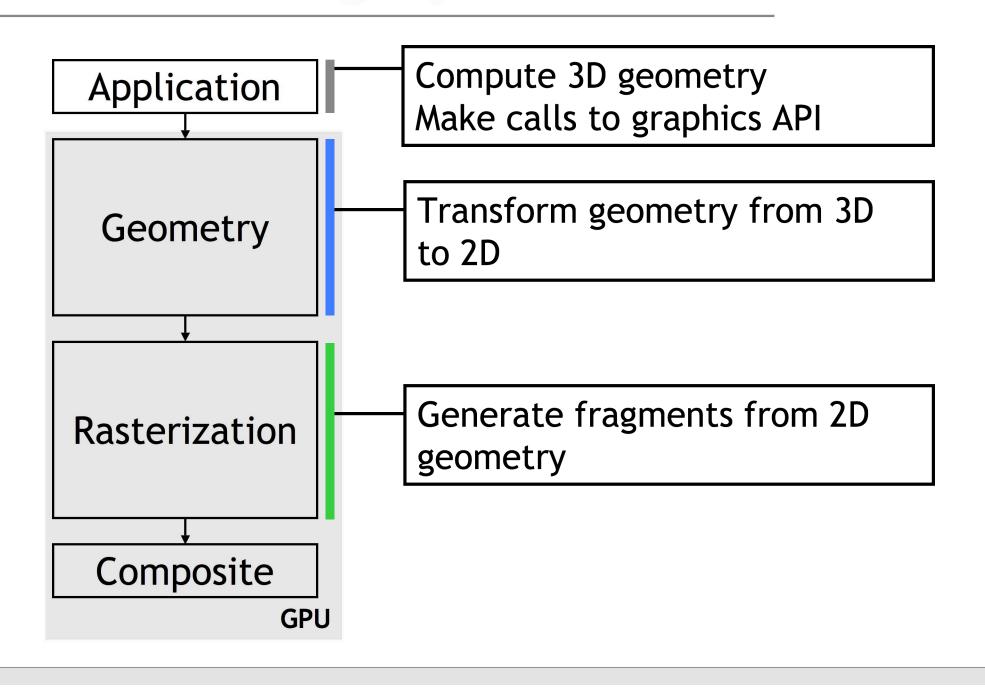


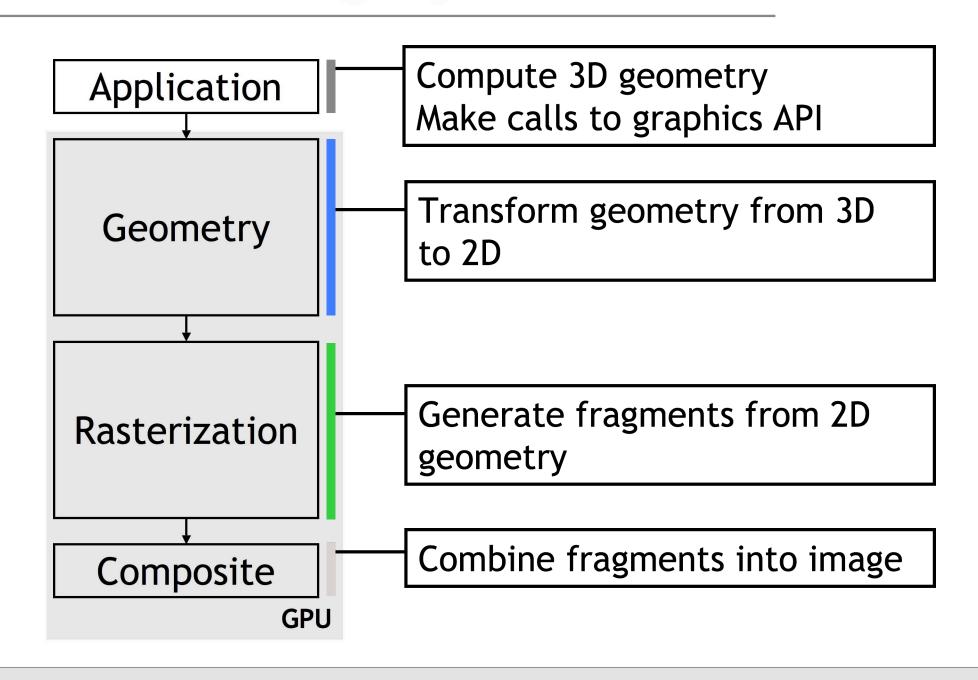




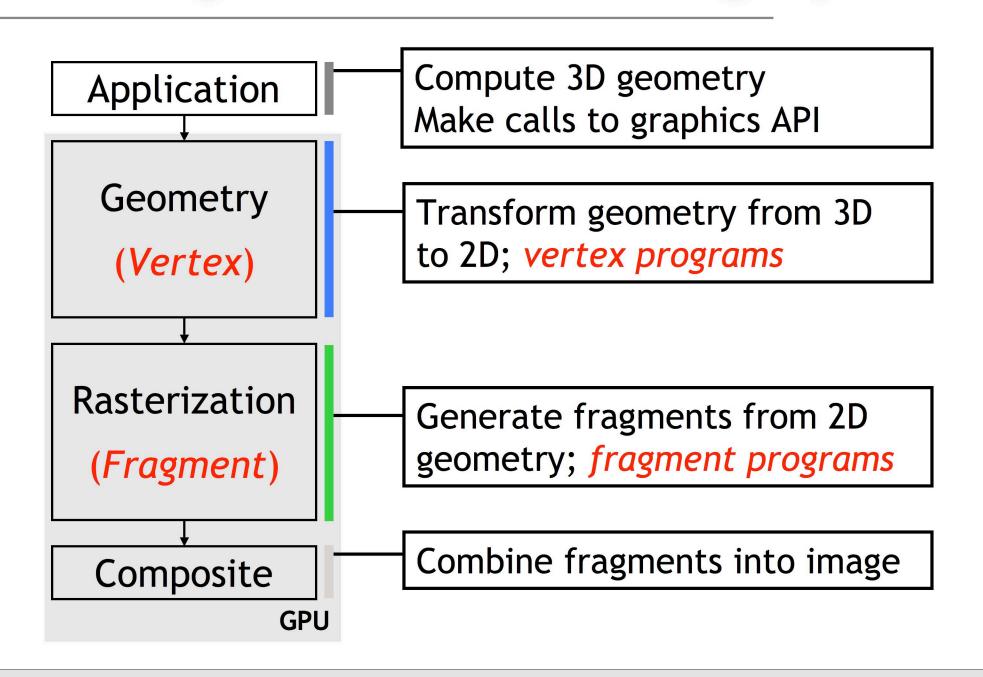




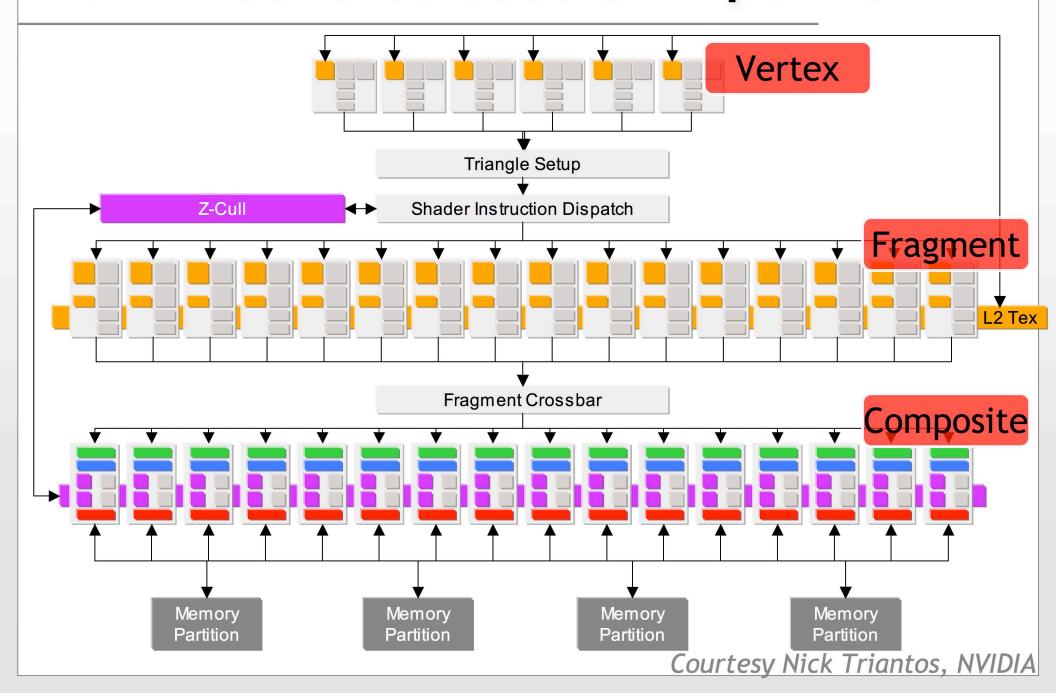




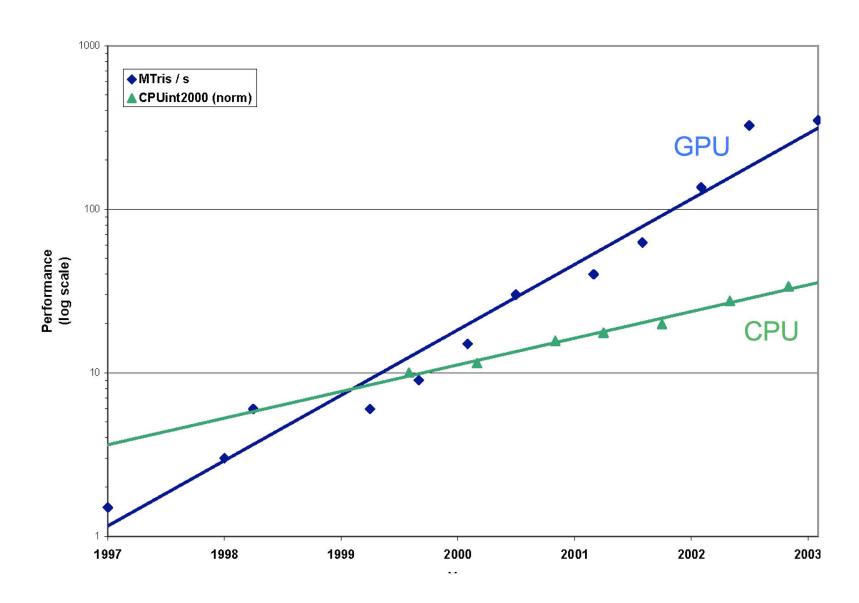
The Programmable Rendering Pipeline



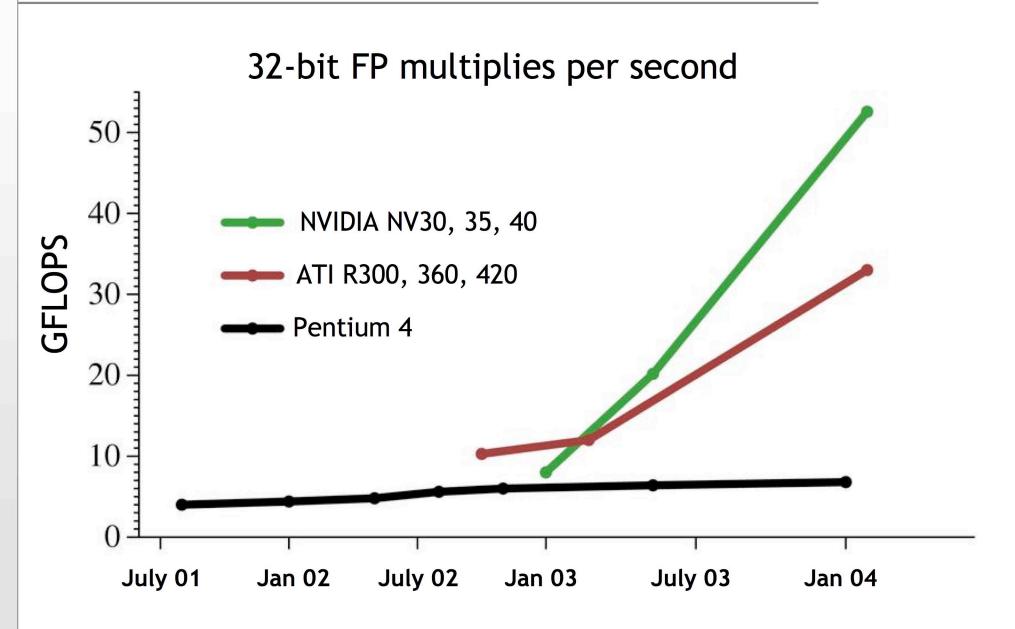
NVIDIA GeForce 6800 3D Pipeline



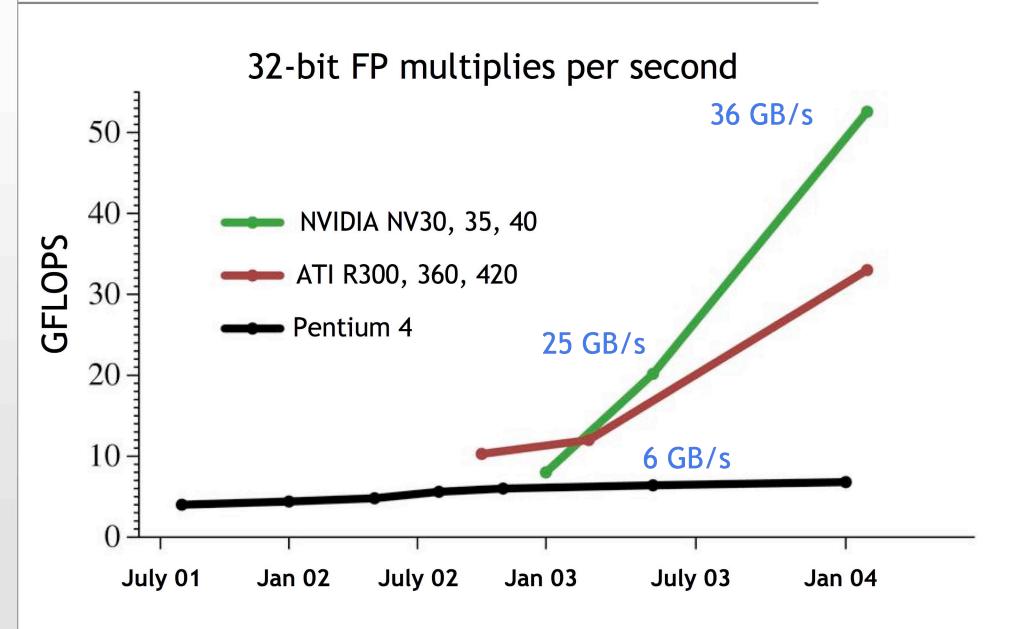
Long-Term Trend: CPU vs. GPU



Recent GPU Performance Trends

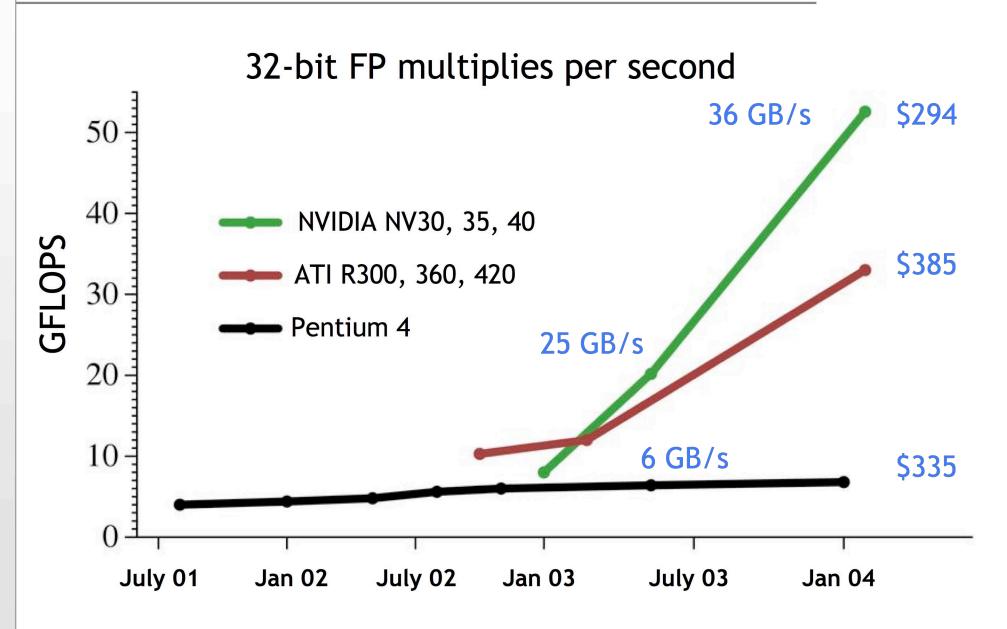


Recent GPU Performance Trends



Courtesy Pat Hanrahan/David Luebke

Recent GPU Performance Trends



Why Are GPUs Fast?

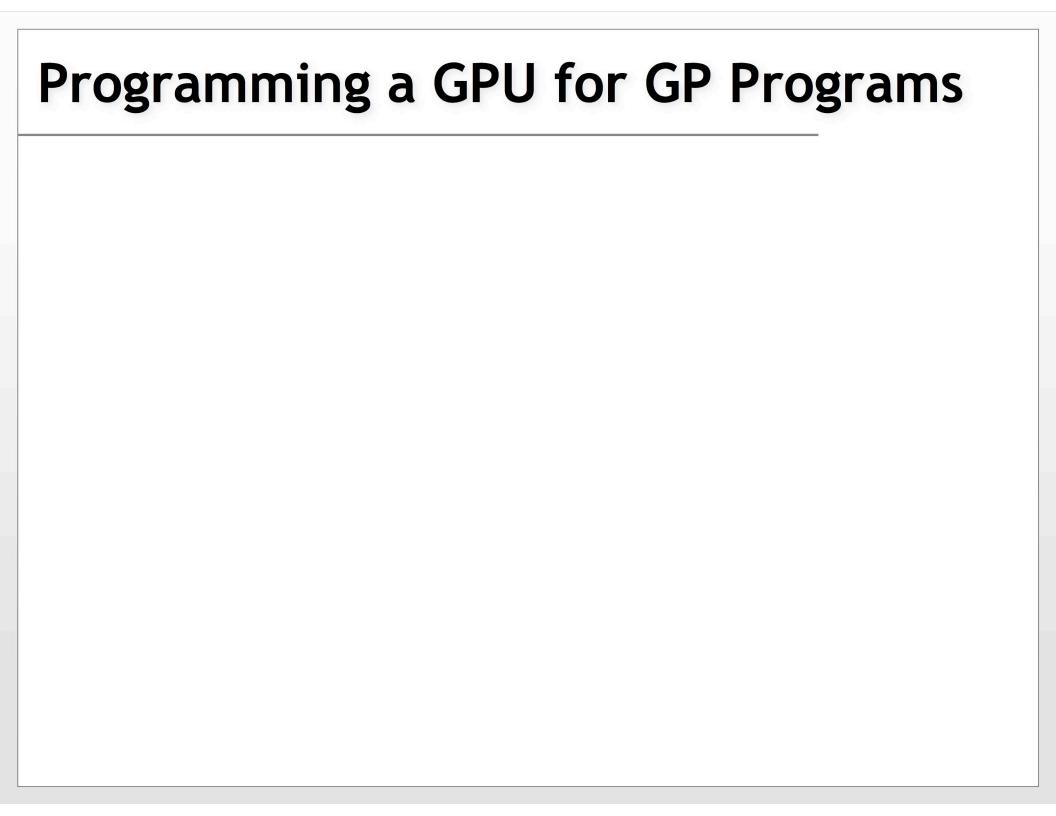
Characteristics of computation permit efficient hardware implementations

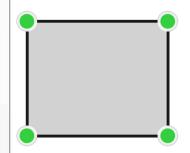
- High amount of parallelism ...
- ... exploited by graphics hardware
- High latency tolerance and feed-forward dataflow ...
- ... allow very deep pipelines
- ... allow optimization for bandwidth not latency

Simple control

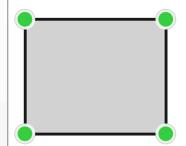
Restrictive programming model

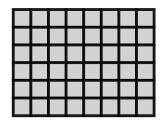
Competition between vendors What about programmability? Effect on performance? How hard to program?



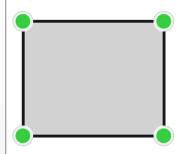


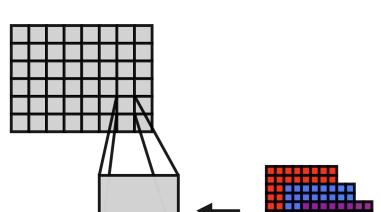
Draw a screen-sized quad



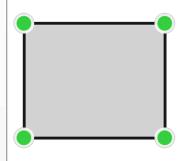


- Draw a screen-sized quad
- Run a SIMD program over each fragment

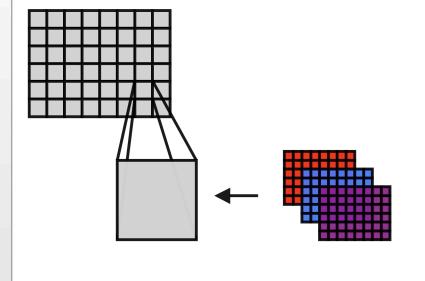




- Draw a screen-sized quad
- Run a SIMD program over each fragment
- "Gather" is permitted from texture memory







- Run a SIMD program over each fragment
- "Gather" is permitted from texture memory
- **→**
- Resulting buffer can be treated as texture on next pass

GPU Programming is Hard

Must think in graphics metaphors

Requires parallel programming (CPU-GPU, task, data, instruction)

Restrictive programming models and instruction sets

Primitive tools

Rapidly changing interfaces

Challenge: Programming Systems

Programming Model

High-Level Abstractions/ Libraries

Low-Level Languages

Compilers

Docs

Performance Analysis Tools

CPU

Scalar

STL, GNU SL, MPI, ...

C, Fortran, ...

gcc, vendor-specific, ...

gdb, vtune, Purify, ...

Lots

 \rightarrow applications

GPU

Stream?

GLSL, Cg, HLSL, ...

Vendor-specific

Shadesmith, NVPerfHUD

None

→ kernels

Brook: General-Purpose Streaming Language

Stream programming model

- Treats GPU as streaming coprocessor
- Streams enforce data parallel computing
- Kernels encourage arithmetic intensity
- Streams and kernels explicitly specified

C with stream extensions
Open-source: www.sf.net/projects/brook/
Ian Buck et al., "Brook for GPUs: Stream
Computing on Graphics Hardware",
Siggraph 2004

Challenge: GPU-to-Host Bandwidth

GPUs lack bandwidth to the host, so we won't use it! No one uses host bandwidth, so we won't optimize it!

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- PCI-E optimizes GPU-to-CPU bandwidth
 - 16-lane card: 8 GB/s
 - Scalable in future
- Major vendors support PCI-E cards now
- Multiple GPUs supported per CPU opportunity!
 - Cheap and upgradable

Challenge: Mobile/embedded market

Why?

 UI, messaging/screen savers, navigation, gaming (location based)

Typical specs (cell-phone class):

- 200-800k gates, ~100 MHz, ~100 mW
- 1-10M vtx/s, 100+M frags/s

What's important?

- Visual quality
- Power-efficient (ops/W)
 - Avoid memory accesses, unified shaders ...
- Low cost













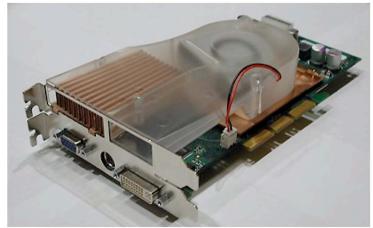
Challenge: Power

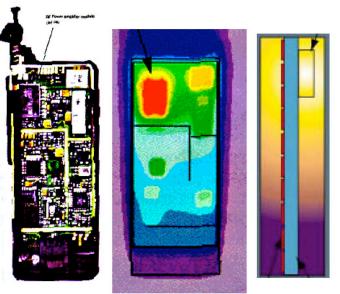
Desktop:

- Double-width cards
- Workstation power supplies; draw power from motherboard

Mobile:

- Batteries improving 5-10% per year
- Ops/W most important





Current GPGPU Research

Image processing [Johnson/Frank/Vaidya,
 LLNL]

Alternate graphics pipelines [Purcell, Carr, Coombe]

Visual simulation [Harris]

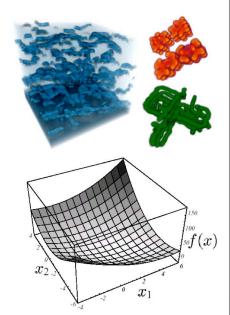
Volume rendering [Kniss, Krüger]

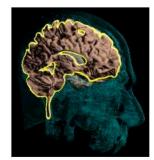
Level set computation [Lefohn, Strzodka]

Numerical methods [Bolz, Krüger, Strzodka]

Molecular dynamics [Buck]

Databases [Sun, Govindaraju]







Grand Challenges

Architecture: Increase features and performance without sacrificing core mission

Interfaces: Abstractions, APIs, programming models, languages

- Many approaches needed
- Goal: C programs compiling to dynamicallybalanced CPU-GPU clusters
- Academic and research community

Applications: Killer app needed!

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Craig Lund: Mercury Computer Systems

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Ian Buck: Stanford

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For more information ...

GPGPU home: http://www.gpgpu.org/

Mark Harris, UNC/NVIDIA

GPU Gems (Addison-Wesley)



Vol 1: 2004; Vol 2: 2005

Conferences: Siggraph, Graphics Hardware, GP²

Course notes: Siggraph '04, IEEE Visualization '04

University research: Caltech, CMU, Duisberg, Illinois, Purdue, Stanford, SUNY Stonybrook, Texas, TU München, Utah, UBC, UC Davis, UNC, Virginia, Waterloo